Serial No.: 10/535,311
Attorney's Docket No.: 28955.1050

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Currently amended) An organic electroluminescence element comprising:

a pair of electrodes, and

a light emitting layer provided between the pair of electrodes, the layer comprising a light-emitting-layer material, a first dopant and a second dopant that satisfy the following relations,

(A) EV0 > EV1 and EV0 > EV2

(B) EC0 ≥ EC2

(C) EG0 > EG1 ≥ 2.6 eV and EG0 > EG2 ≥ 2.6 eV

wherein EV0, EV1 and EV2 are the valence electron levels of the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant, respectively; EC0 and EC2 are the conduction levels of the light-emitting-layer material and the second dopant, respectively; and EG0, EG1 and EG2 are the energy gaps of the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant, respectively; the valence electron levels measured with a photoelectron spectroscopic instrument in air, and the energy gaps measured based on an absorption spectrum with an ultraviolet-visible spectrophotometer;

each of the first dopant and the second dopant selected from the group consisting of a styrylamine derivative, a condensed aromatic ring compound, and an arylamine-substituted condensed aromatic ring compound; and

the first dopant and the second dopant each comprising 20 wt% or less of the light-emitting layer.

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2. (Previously presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 1, wherein the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant further satisfy the following relation,

(B') $EC0 \geq EC1$ and $EC0 \geq EC2$

wherein EC0, EC1 and EC2 are the conduction levels of the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant, respectively.

3. (Original) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 2, wherein both the first dopant and the second dopant emit light.

4. (Canceled)

5. (Previously Presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 1, wherein the first dopant has a hole-injection-aiding property, and/or the second dopant has an electron-injection-aiding property.

6. (Previously Presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 1, wherein the difference between the valence electron level EV0 of the light-emitting-layer material and the valence electron level EV1 of the first dopant is 0.4 eV or less and/or the difference between the conduction level EC0 of the light-emitting-layer material and the

conduction level EC2 of the second dopant is 0.4 eV or less.

7. (Previously Presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 1, wherein the molecular weight of at least one of the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant is from 100 to 1,500.

8. (Previously Presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 1, wherein the glass-transition temperature of the light-emitting-layer material is 100°C or more.

9. (Canceled) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 1, wherein the first dopant or the second dopant is selected from styrylamine derivatives, condensed aromatic ring compounds and arylamine-substituted condensed aromatic ring compounds.

10. (Previously Presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 1, wherein the light-emitting-layer material comprises a compound having a hole transporting property and/or a compound having an electron transporting property.

11. (Previously presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 1, wherein the light-emitting-layer material is selected from phenylanthracene derivatives.

naphthylanthracene derivatives, diphenylanthracene derivatives, aromatic amine derivatives and metal complexes.

12. (Original) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 11, wherein the phenylanthracene derivatives, the naphtylanthracene derivatives or the diphenylanthracene derivatives contain an alkenyl group.

13. (Previously Presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 1, further comprising a hole injecting layer between the anode and the light emitting layer; the hole injecting layer comprising a compound having a phenylenediamine structure.

14. (Currently amended) An organic electroluminescence element comprising:

a pair of electrodes, and

a light emitting layer provided between the pair of electrodes, the layer comprising a light-emitting-layer material, a first dopant and a second dopant that satisfy the following relations,

(A') $EV0 > EV1$ and $EV0 > EV2$

(B') $EC0 \geq EC1$ and $EC0 > EC2$

wherein EV0, EV1 and EV2 are the valence electron levels of the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant, respectively; and EC0, EC1 and EC2 are the conduction levels of the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant, respectively;

the valence electron levels measured with a photoelectron spectroscopic instrument in air, and the energy gaps measured based on an absorption spectrum with an ultraviolet-visible spectrophotometer;

the molecular weight of at least one of the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant being from 100 to 1,500;

each of the first dopant and the second dopant selected from the group consisting of a styrylamine derivative, a condensed aromatic ring compound, and an arylamine-substituted condensed aromatic ring compound; and

the first dopant and the second dopant each comprising 20 wt% or less of the light-emitting layer.

15. (Previously presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 14, wherein both the first dopant and the second dopant emit light.

16. (Canceled)

17. (Previously presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 14, wherein the first dopant has a hole-injection-aiding property, and/or the second dopant has an electron-injection-aiding property.

18. (Previously presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 14, wherein the difference between the valence electron level EV0 of the light-emitting-layer material and the valence electron level EV1 of the first dopant is 0.4 eV or less and/or the difference between the conduction level EC0 of the light-emitting-layer material and the conduction level EC2 of the second dopant is 0.4 eV or less.

19. (Canceled)

20. (Previously presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 14, wherein the glass-transition temperature of the light-emitting-layer material is 100°C or more.

21. (Previously presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 14, wherein the first dopant or the second dopant is selected from styrylamine derivatives. condensed aromatic ring compounds and arylamine-substituted condensed aromatic ring compounds.

22. (Previously presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 14, wherein the light-emitting-layer material comprises a compound having a hole transporting property and/or a compound having an electron transporting property.

23. (Previously presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 14, wherein the light-emitting-layer material is selected from phenylanthracene derivatives, naphthylanthracene derivatives, diphenylanthracene derivatives, aromatic amine derivatives and metal complexes.

24. (Previously presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 23, wherein the phenylanthracene derivatives, the naphthylanthracene derivatives or the diphenylanthracene derivatives contain an alkenyl group.

25. (Previously presented) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 14, further comprising a hole injecting layer between the anode and the light emitting layer; the hole injecting layer comprising a compound having a phenylenediamine structure.